ON THE NEOTROPICAL ACANTHOCININI

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae).

SOME NEW SPECIES OF LEPTURGES, Bates

(With three plates).

BY

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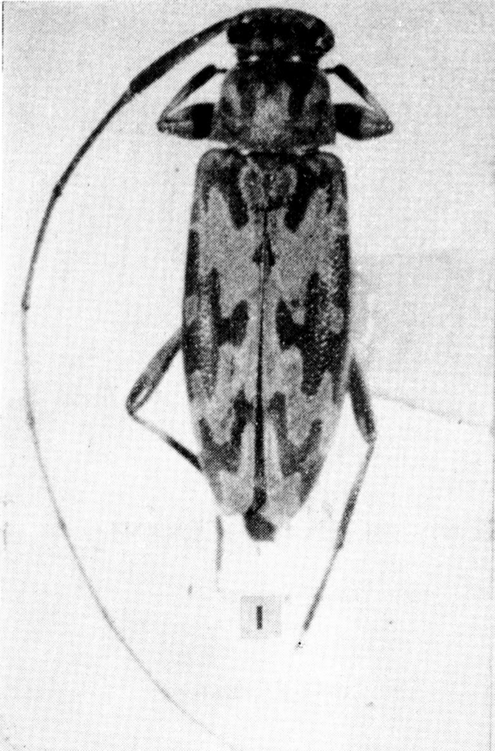
In continuation of my examination of the Neotropical Acanthocinini, the following paper contains description of eleven new species of the genus *Lepturges* Bates, with notes on another species. The genus *Lepturges* is one of the largest in the Tribe, and as many of the species are very small, probably many others remain unknown as yet. Fullkeys to the genus will follow in due course.

Seven new species of *Lepturges* Bates, *sensu strictu* are described, one from Peru, three from Brazil, one from Brazil and Argentine, and two from Brazil and Paraguay. Four new species of *Lepturges* Bates, subgenus *Chaeturges* Gilmour are described, three from Brazil and one from French Guiana.

The majority of these species are based on material in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and I should like to express my grateful thanks to Dr. A. Villiers for giving me the opportunity of examining it. Grateful thanks are also expressed to Ing. Ernst Fuchs of Vienna for allowing me to examine material from his collection described herein.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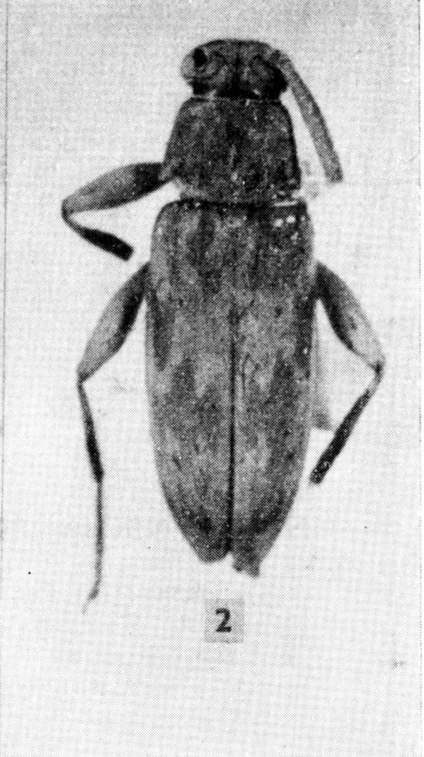
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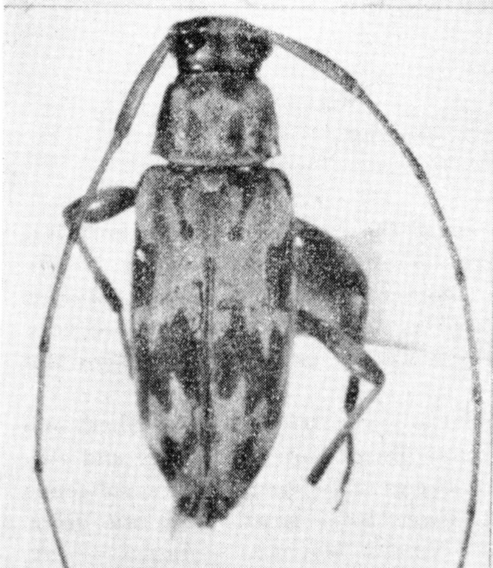
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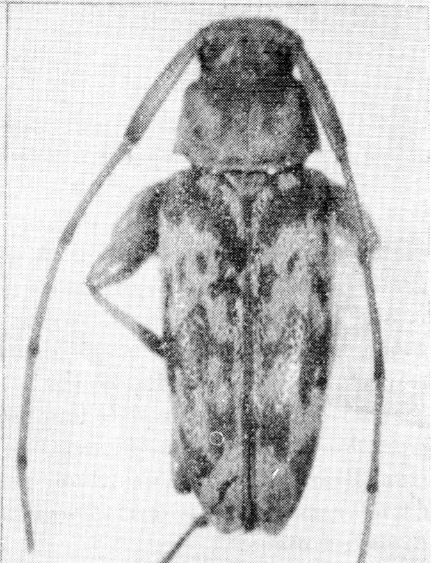
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PLATE 1

Fig. 1.—*Lepturges (s. str.) canocincta* sp. nov. ♀. Paratype.
Fig. 2.—*L. (str.) peruviana* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.
Fig. 3.—*L. (s. str.) fasciculatoides* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.
Fig. 4.—*L. (s. str.) dorotheae* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

Lepturges (s. str.) **canocincta** sp. nov.

(Plate I, fig. I).

Male: Ferruginous, covered with fairly thin, light brown pubescence, with dark brown markings, which on the elytra are all narrowly annulate with grey pubescence.

Head with frons and behind the eyes silky grey pubescent, above dark brown. Pronotum mainly greyish-brown pubescent, with dark brown markings as follows: a slightly irregular vitta on each side of the middle, only reaching to the basal sulcus posteriorly, united anteriorly with a transverse marking across the apex; laterally on each side an elongate macula just above the lateral tubercles on the posterior half. Scutellum light brownish, a little greyish apically. Elytra with dark brown markings as follows, all narrowly and distinctly annulate with grey, and all united along the lateral margin: the basal declivity, over the humerus, with a rather oblique (towards the suture) prolongation from centrobasally to about the basal fifth and one from the humerus, not quite as long; medially, a laterally very broad, very irregular fasciate macula, not reaching suture, which encloses a light brown area, which sometimes is extended anteriorly and divides it into two, or nearly; an oblique, very irregular, fasciate macula, almost touching suture at about the apical two-sevenths to the margin at about the apical eighth; on the suture at about the basal two-sevenths a small triangular dark brown macula, in common; suture very narrowly greyish pubescent. Ventral surface fairly dark ferruginous, fairly thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae ferruginous, segments from the third narrowly blackish apically. Legs dark brown, femora light ferruginous basally; fairly sparsely greyish pubescent.

Fairly small, rather strongly elongate-ovate, slightly subdepressed. Antennae elongate, (missing after the ninth segment), probably about two and a third times as long as the body; sparsely setose below on the second to sixth segments, the following only apically; scape not setose and extending to about the pronotal base, slightly swollen; scape, third, fourth and fifth segments about equal in length; following segments very gradually decreasing (at least to the ninth segment). Antennal tubercles rather strongly swollen and moderately strongly raised; only moderately concave between, rather strongly and fairly broadly depressed behind. Frons large, very slightly transverse, distinctly narrowed above between the eyes; feebly convex, slightly longitudinally concave medially; head very finely and closely punctured, matt. Eyes large; lower lobe strongly convex, about quadrate, about three-fifths as broad as the frons, not quite three-times as tall as the gena; upper lobes quite widely separated by about one and two-third times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and a third times as broad as long; laterally slightly rounded and slightly widening to the lateral tubercles which are placed almost level with the base, and are small, conical, scarcely projecting, and slightly posteriorly directed; disc subplanate, moderately convex anteriorly; basal transverse sulcus broad, fairly shallow medially, deepened laterally and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles, with an irregular row of moderate sized punctures, which is double or treble medially, with others, less distinctly spread forward a little onto the disc; remainder fairly finely and closely, somewhat coriaceously punctured, and a little matt. Scutxellum rather subtriangular, broadly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate-ovate; elytral apices obliquely truncate, marginal angle slightly produced and feebly acute, sutural angle broadly rounded; disc only feebly depressed premedially, centrobasal area scarcely tumescent; with not very large, not very close punctures, which become smaller and sparser towards the apex and cease at about the apical quarter.

Underside closely and finely punctured, except the submentum which is nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, sublinear, about a fifteenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; moderately rounded, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, about two and a half times as broad as the prosternal, about a ninth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; almost plane; very narrowly truncate apically. Apical ventrite subconical, about one and a quarter times as long as the preapical, extending slightly past the elytral apex; apex fairly broadly, rather strongly, slightly obtuse triangularly emarginate, the lateral angles slightly acute. Pygidium broad, moderately elongate, extending a little past the elytral apex; apex with a distinct, slightly obtuse, subtriangular emargination, the lateral angles fairly broadly rounded.

Legs fairly elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter least strongly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender, particularly the intermediate and posterior; first metatarsal segment almost twice as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Similarly coloured to the male. Antennae slightly shorter, almost twice as long as the body. Slightly broadeer in build, elytra more strongly widening to about the middle.

Apical ventrite rather elongately conical, nearly twice as long as the preapical; apex moderately broadly, strongly slightly acute-triangularly emarginate, the lateral angles acute; with a very feeble, scarcely discernible trace of a basal sulcus. Pygidium elongate, fairly broad, moderately broadly straight truncate apically. Legs shorter than in the male, metafemoral apex not nearly reaching the elytral apex.

Length: 6.4 - 7 mm.
Breadth: 1.8 - 2 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Prov. Matto Grosso (1886, P. Germain) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (♂ Holotype, ♀ Allotype, 1 ♀ Paratype).
: Prov. de Bahia, St. Antonio de Barra (1890, Ch. Pujol) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (♀ Paratype).
: Etat de Goyaz, Jatahy (XII. 1897 - I. 1898, Pujol) (♀ Paratype).

ARGENTINA: Gran Chaco, Río Salado (Wagner) (♀ Paratype).

Holotype (male), allotype (Female) and Four Paratypes (females) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. [Two Paratypes placed in the E. F. Gilmour collection].

This very attractively and distinctively marked new species is easily distinguishable from *Lepturges (s. str.) elegantula* Bates and others so far known in the subgenus through all the dark elytral markings being distinctly grey annulate, apart from their different disposition.

Lepturges (s. str.) peruviana sp. nov.

(Plate I, fig. 2)

Male: Ferruginous, covered with fulvous-grey pubescence, elytra with rather vague light brown markings. Head, pronotum and scutellum more or less unicolorous fulvous-grey pubescent, the pronotum with a dark brown sublateral complete slightly curved vitta, below the level of the lateral tubercles. Elytra with a short dark brown vitta, continuous with that of the pronotum, subhumerally along the lateral margin to not quite the basal quarter; with light brown markings as follows, some of them rather vague: an elongate marking from the humerus and one from centrobasally, both extending to about the basal quarter; a rather elongate macula at the junction of disc and epipleuron between about the basal quarter and almost the middle; postmedially, lying betwen about the middle and apical two-sevenths a strongly zigzag partial fascia, not touching either suture or margin, more or less composed of three elongate macula joined mediatelly, the centre one the longest; preapically a vague, very irregular, partial transverse macula. Ventral surface ferruginous, fulvous-grey pubescent, becoming somewhat flavous-grey pubescent. [Antennae with only scape present, which is ferruginous and fulvous-grey pubescent]. Legs (posterior missing), ferruginous, lighter ferruginous basally; about apical half of tibiae and tarsi darker ferruginous; fulvous-grey pubescent.

Fairly small; elongate-ovate, somewhat subdepressed. Antennae [missing after the scape], with scape elongate, extending almost to pronotal base, slightly swollen, not setose below. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen apically, moderatelly raised, broadly and rather strongly concave between. Frons fairly large, slightly elongate, about one and a quarter times longer than broad, distinctly narrowed above between the eyes; only moderately convex; head finely and closely punctured, vertex matt. Eyes large, lower lobe somewhat trapezoidal, about as long as broad, about three times as tall as the gena; upper lobes only moderately separated by about one and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and a third times as broad as long; laterally gradually widening to the lateral tubercles, which are fairly large, conical, latero-posteriorly directed, placed noticeably in front of the base at about the basal quarter; thereafter moderately strongly constricted to the base; disc subplanate [slightly concave, but this may not be normal]; basal transverse sulcus broad and extremely feeble medially, deepening laterally and restricted by the lateral tubercles, with not very distinct, not very large punctured which are single laterrally, multiple medially and scattered broadly forward across the disc almost to the apical quarter. Scutellum subtriangular, fairly narrowly truncate apically, lateral angles rounded.

Elytra elongate-ovate; feebly widening to about the middle; apices obliquely truncate, both sutural and marginal angles rounded; disc slightly depressed premedially; centrobasal are broadly and slightly tumescent; with rather indistinct, only moderate sized scattered punctures, which become much smaller and sparse towards the apex and cease at about the apical third.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the sumentum which is nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, sublinear, about a tenth as broad as a procoxal cavity; marginate laterally, strongly longitudinally convex medially, becoming distinctly tumid anteriorly; fairly strongly rounded, but much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, about equal in breadth to the prosternal medially, slightly and gradually explanate to the apex which is narrowly truncate; about a twelfth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; slightly depressed medio-anteriorly. Apical ventrite subconical, slightly shorter than the preapical segment; fairly broadly truncate and densely setose apically, lateral angles rounded. Pygidium broad, short, broadly truncate apically, the truncature feebly rounded, lateral angles broadly rounded.

Legs elongate [posterior missing]; profemora strongly clavate; mesofemora [and presumably the metafemoral], pedunculoclavate. Mesotarsi elongate and slender [others missing]; first mesotarsal segment about one and three-quarter times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.
Length: 8.2 mm.
Breadth: 2.6 mm.

Locality: PERU: Chanchamayo (Ch. O. Schunke) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (I ♂).

Holotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Unique.

This new species most closely allied to *Lepturges (s. str.) elegantula* Bates but may be immediately distinguished by the unicolorous pronotum and the lateral pronotal tubercle placed more anteriorly.

Lepturges (s. str.) fasciculatoides sp. nov.

(Plate I. fig. 3)

Male: Ferruginous, covered with greyish pubescence, with dark brown markings. Head mainly greyish, brown on the antennal tubercles and vertex. Pronotum almost completely greyish, except for a rather rounded brown macula on each side at the apex; these almost connected, and a slightly more lateral elongate-ovate brown macula just after the middle. Scutellum grey pubescent. Elytra with dark brown markings as follows, the lateral ones all connected broadly or narrowly along the lateral margin: a narrow, oblique vitta from centrobasally to shortly past the basal fifth; a fairly small macula over the humerus externally; a larger macula on the lateral declivity, extending slightly onto the disc, between about the basal fifth and two-fifths; immediately postmedially to about the apical two- fifths, a slightly oblique, very irregular, zigzag, transverse fascia from suture to margin; preapically at about the apical seventh, an oblique oval macula, narrowly touching a marginally broad macula lateral to it. Ventral surface ferruginous, grey pubescent. Antennae ferruginous, apices of segments darkened. Legs (anterior pair missing), ferruginous, femora darkened apically, below and laterally; tibiae with about apical third darkened; fairly thinly greyish pubescent.

Fairly small; elongate-ovate; a little subdepressed. Antennae about two and a quarter times as long as the body; second to fifth segments very sparsely setose below, following segments sparsely apically; segments to tenth with a few short stiff, semirecumbent setae above and laterally; third segment equal to scape; fourth to sixth segments very gradually increasing; seventh segment about equal to third; eighth to eleventh (apical) segments gradually increasing in length, the apical segment almost one and a half times as long as the scape. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen, moderately raised, broadly and rather strongly concave between. Frons large, slightly elongate, about one and a quarter times as long as broad; fairly strongly narrowed above between the eyes; not very strongly convex; head very finely and closely punctured, frons medially and vertex matt. Eyes large; lower lobe fairly strongly convex, about quadrate, about five-sixths as broad as the frons, about two-and a third times as tall as the genae; upper lobes moderately separated by about one and three-quarter times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, almost one and a half times as broad as long, feebly curved and gradually widening to the lateral tubercles which are only moderately strong, broadly conical, feebly latero-posteriorly directed, placed only very slightly before the base, feebly constricted thereafter to the base; disc feebly subplanate; basal transverse sulcus broad and very shallow medially, deepening laterally, with irregular, scattered, moderate sized punctures, which extend onto the disc medially, and more finely extended to about the apical fifth, and laterally to a little past the middle; remainder extremely finely and closely punctured. Scutellum subtriangular, fairly broadly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate-ovate; apices obliquely truncate, both angles rounded; disc moderately depressed premedially; centrobasal area broadly, slightly tumescent; with not very large scattered punctures, which gradually become a little finer towards the apex, and cease at about the apical sixth.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum, which is nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, about a twelfth the breadth of a procoxal cavity, slightly rounded, slightly tumid anteriorly, much lower than the coxae; marginate laterally. Mesosternal process moderately narrow, about three times as broad as the prosternal, about a sixth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; plane, slightly subdepressed, marginate laterally; apex narrowly, feebly emarginate, almost truncate. Apical ventrite subconical, extending past the elytral apex, about one and a quarter times as long as the preapical; fairly broadly, moderately strongly emarginate apically, lateral angles rounded. Pygidium fairly broad, moderately elongate, extending moderately past the elytral apex; apex moderately broadly truncate, lateral angles broadly rounded.

Legs only moderately elongate; (prolegs missing); meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter only slightly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender (the anterior and posterior missing); first mesotarsal segment about one and two-third times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 7.5 mm.
Breadth: 2.2 mm.
Locality: BRAZIL: Susuapara (Ch. Pujol) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (I ♂).

Holotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Unique.

This new species is probably most closely allied to *Lepturges (s. str.) fasciculata* Melzer, from which it differs through the slightly shorter genae, shorter antennae, scarcely swollen prosternal process, and in markings, which although somewhat similitar, may be distinguished through the preapical elytral maculae directed obliquely backwards from suture to margin, not vice-versa, and the legs not flavous.

Lepturges (s. str.) dorotheae sp. nov.

(Plate I, fig. 4)

Male: Ferruginous to dark ferruginous, covered with brownish pubescence, with greyish to greyish-yellow pubescent markings. Head greyish pubescent above and behind the eyes. Pronotum almost generally greyish or greyish-yellow pubescent, somewhat thinner and browner anteromedially. Scutellum completely greyish or greyish-yellow pubescent. Elytra with greyish-yellow or greyish marking as follows:- a small centrobasal macula, a narrow line from alongside the scutellum along the suture to about the basal fifth; from about the basal eighth posthumerally to a little premedially, a broad, zigzag fascia, enclosing three or four small brown maculae; a narrow, irregular, very zigzag fascia across about the apical third, sometimes narrowly connected suturally with the premedian fascia; the whole apex greyish-yellow, the anterior border diagonally from about apical quarter suturally to about apical twelfth marginally. Antennae ferruginous, apex of segments narrowly blackish-brown, thinly fulvous-grey pubescent. Legs ferruginous to dark ferruginous, tibiae apically and tarsi darker; greyish-yellow to greyish pubescent. Ventral surface dark ferruginous, greyish to greyish-yellow pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, slightly more than twice as long as the body; extremely sparsely setose below on the third to fifth segments, the scape and those from the fourth with a few setae apically; scape elongate, extending to the pronotal base, not very swollen; third segment only extremely slightly shorter than the scape; fourth about equal to scape; following segments very gradually decreasing. Antennal tubercles feebly swollen, only slightly raised, broadly, shallowly concave between. Frons large, slightly transverse, strongly convex; head closely, not very finely punctured. Eyes moderately large, lower lobe strongly convex, very slightly elongate, about half the breadth of the frons, about one and three-quarter times as tall as the genae; upper lobes widely separated by nearly two and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, almost one and a half times as broad as long; anterior angles rather strongly swollen, sides straigth, slightly and gradually widening to the lateral tubercles which are at about the basal fifth, are moderately strong, conical, acute, rather posteriorly directed moderately strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc smooth, a little convex; basal sulcus broad and very shallow, with a single row of moderate- sized punctures; remainder closely and only moderately finely punctured. Scutellum rather broadly subtriangular, fairly broadly rounded apically, only fairly finely punctured.

Elytra elongate, slightly rounded, but gradually narrowing to the apices, which are moderately oblique-truncate, both sutural and marginal angles broadly rounded; disc feebly depressed premedially, the centrobasal area scarcely at all broadly tumescent; with moderately distinct, not very large, not very close punctures, which gradually become smaller and rather less close towards the apex, ceasing at about the apical fifth.

Ventral surface finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, linear, at most about a seventeenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; almost plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, scarcely twice as broad as the prosternal process, about a twelfth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, almost plane; very narrowly rounded apically.

Apical ventrite subconical, about as long as the preapical, moderately broadly, shallowly emarginate apically. Pygidium very broad, short, very broadly rounded, almost subtruncate apically, covered with numerous fine nitid granules.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter least strongly swollen, tarsi e longate and slender, particularly the intermediate and posterior; first metatarsal segment about one and two-third times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Similarly coloured to the male. Elytra a little broader, somewhat elongate-ovate, slightly widening or about parallel to about the middle. Antennae about one and three-quarter times as long as the body.

Mesosternal process slightly broader than in the male. Apical ventrite conical, about one and a half times as long as the preapical; with a feeble, very short, basal, median sulcus; apex about truncate, lateral angles broadly rounded. Pygidium a little elongate, broad; rather broadly rounded apically.

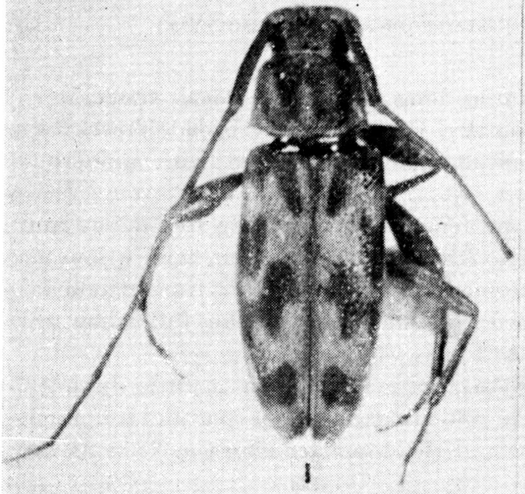
Length: 4 - 5.3 mm.
Breadth: 1.4 - 1.9 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Prov. de Bahia, Cachimbo (1890, Ch. Pujol) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (Holotype ♂, Allotype ♀, and 4 Paratype ♂♂) (Paris Museum).
: Prov. de Bahia, S. Antonio de Barra (II. XII. 1888, Gounelle) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (2 ♂, 2 ♀ Paratype). (Paris Museum).

PARAGUAY: Alto Paraná, Hohenau (26. XI. 1952, leg. Jacob) (♀ Paratype) (Fuchs coll).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and eight Paratypes (6 males, 2 females) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. One Paratype (female) in the E. Fuchs Collection, Vienna. [three Paratypes (2, 1) placed in the E. F. Gilmour collection].

This species may be distinguished from *Lepturges (s. str.) infilata* Bates, to which it shows some affinities, through the dark pronotal area being at the anterior border, and the light pubescence on the elytra being much more broken up and forming distinct fasciae premedially and postmedially.



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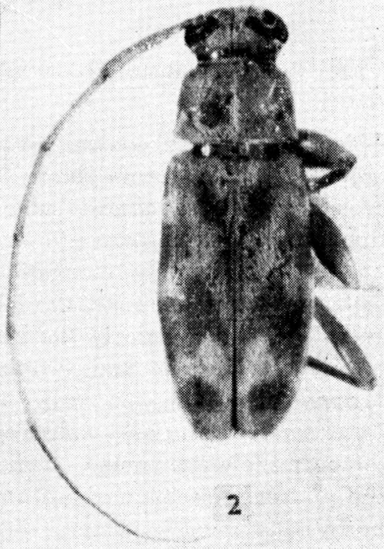

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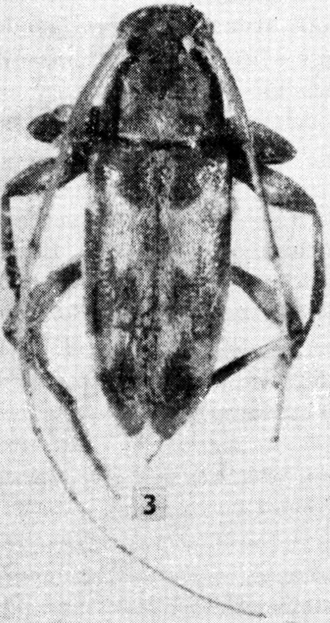

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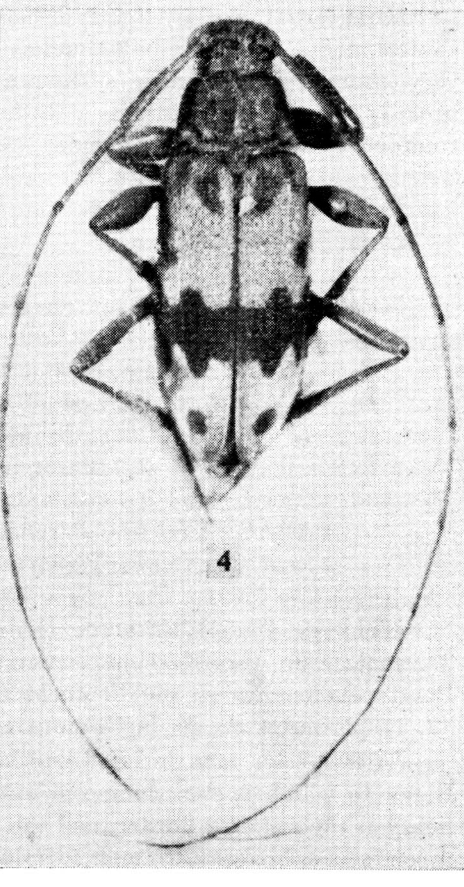

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PLATE 2

Fig. 1.—*Lepturges (s. str.) mattogrossis* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.
Fig. 2.—*L. (s. str.) aliquobscura* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.
Fig. 3.—*L. (s. str.) anceps* sp. nov. ♂. Paratype.
Fig. 4.—*L. (s. str.) hahneli* Gilmour. ♂. Plesiotype.

Lepturges (s. str.) mattogrossis sp. nov.

(Plate 2, fig 1)

Male: Dark ferruginous, covered with pale brownish-grey pubescence, with brown maculae. Head dark brown. Pronotum with a vaguely defined broad dark brown vitta on each side of the midline, strongly broadened and united anteriorly, only reaching the basal sulcus posteriorly; with vague brownish areas laterally. Scutellum dark brown, feebly light pubescent apically. Elytra with dark brown maculae as follows:- one over the humerus, connected with an elongate macula from centrobasally, slightly obliquely towards the scutellum at about the basal quarter; laterally, premedially, a large macula; a very irregular, oblique fascia, not touching suturem from about the middle to the margin at about apical two-fifths, and at about the apical fifth a transversely oval macula; suture narrowly dark brown up to about the apical quarter. Ventral surface dark ferruginous, fairly thinly greyish pubescent, except the submentum which is nitid. Antennae ferruginous, the apices of the segments dark brown; sparsely brownish pubescent. Legs pitchy-ferruginous, meso- and metafemora narrowly pallid basally; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae about twice as long as the body; very sparsely setose below on the second to fifth segments, those following only sparsely setose apically; scape not setose; scape extending to the basal sulcus of the pronotum; comparatively slender; third segment about a eighth shorter than the scape; fourth segment about equal to scape; fifth segment about equal to fourth, and the following segments, including the apical, all about subequal to the fifth and not or scarcely decreasing. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen and a little raised; broadly and moderately concave between. Frons comparatively fairly small, slightly elongate, about one and a quarter times as long as broad, distinctly narrowed above between the eyes; moderately strongly convex; vertex moderately strongly convex; head finely and closely punctured, matt. Eyes large; lower lobe strongly convex, about circular, about equal in breadth to the frons, about three and a falf times as tall as the gena; upper lobes rather widely separated by about two and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and a third times as broad as long; laterally only slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are only moderately strong, conical, acute, moderately posteriorly directed, placed very close to the base, feebly constricted thereafter; disc feebly convex; basal transverse sulcus broad and moderately strong, restricted laterally by the base of the lateral tubercles, with a number of moderate sized fairly close punctures, which are in a single row laterally, but double or treble medially; whole pronotum finely and closely, rather coriaceously punctured, and somewhat matt. Scutellum rather broadly subtriangular, broadly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate-ovate; feebly widening laterally to about the middle; apices obliquely truncate, feebly emarginate, sutural angle broadly rounded, marginal angle slightly produced and rather angulate; disc broadly and moderately depressed premedially, centrobasal area broadly, only feebly tumescent; with moderately distinct, only moderately large punctures; moderately spaced, and becoming somewhat smaller and a little more sparse towards the apex, and ceasing at about the apical fifth.

Underside fairly finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, about a fifteenth at most as broad a procoxal cavity, only feebly rounded, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, almost three times as broad as the prosternal process, about a ninth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; plane, gradually narrowing to its apex, which is narrowly truncate. Apical ventrite more or less semicircular, about as long as the preapical; rather broadly and feebly emarginate apically, the lateral angles broadly rounded. Pygidium broad, short, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs moderately elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora strongly clavate; meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter much less strongly swollen than the others. Tarsi elongate and slender, first metatarsal segment about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 4.4 mm.
Breadth: 1.2 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Prov. Matto-Grosso (1886, Germain) (1952, Coll.
R. Oberthür) (1 ♂).

Holotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Unique.

This species is fairly similar to *Lepturges (s. str.) callina* Bates, but may be distinguished through the slightly emarginate elytral apices. The markings are rather similarly placed, but are less extensive than in *callina* and of different shape.

Lepturges (s. str.) aliquobscura sp. nov.

(Plate 2, fig. 2)

Male: Dark ferruginous, covered with pale brownish-grey pubescence, with dark brown maculae. Head and pronotum light greyish-brown pubescent, the latter with light pubescence a little thinner on each side of the middle. Scutellum rather thinly brownish-grey pubescent. Elytra with dark brown maculae as follows, all clouded with light greyish-brown pubescence:- one very vaguely over the humerus; an elongate centrobasal macula, obliquely towards the suture to about the basal quarter; laterally, premedially, a large macula; a very irregular, slightly oblique fascia, just reaching the suture, immediately postmedially, and at about the apical sixth a transversely, somewhat arcuate-oval macula; suture narrowly dark brown almost to the apex. Ventral surface dark ferruginous, greyish pubescent, except the submentum which is nitid. Antennae ferruginous, apices of segments feebly darkened; sparsely brownish-grey pubescent. Legs dark ferruginous, greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate-oval subdepressed. Antennae elongate, (missing after the ninth segment), probably about one and three-quarter times as long as the body; very sparsely setose below the third to fifth segments, on the following only apically; scape moderately elongate, not quite reaching the basal sulcus of the pronotum, comparatively slender; third segment about a seventh shorter than the scape; fourth segment about equal to the scape; fifth segment very slightly longer than the fourth; sixth about equal to fourth, following segments to ninth (at least) more or less subequal. Antennal tubercles only feebly swollen and only slightly raised; moderately and broadly concave behind. Frons of moderate size, slightly elongate, about one and a half times as long as broad, distinctly narrowed above between the eyes; moderately convex; head very finely and closely punctured, rather matt. Eyes large; lower lobe strongly convex, somewhat rotundately-trapezoidal, about as long as broad, about equal in breadth to the frons, about three and three-quarter times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and a half times as broad as long; laterally only slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are very strong, short, very broadly conical, latero-posteriorly directed, scarcely projecting, almost level with the base, scarcely constricted behind; disc slightly convex; basal transverse sulcus broad, shallow medially, deepened laterally, restricted laterally by the base of the tubercles, with an irregularly multiple row of fairly small, rather close, punctures; whole pronotum finely and closely, rather coriaceously punctured. and a little matt. Scutellum subtriangular, fairly harrowly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate-ovate; moderately widening laterally to about the middle; apices very broadly rounded (one apex broken off!); disc subplanate, slightly depressed premedially; centrobasal area broadly and only extremely feebly tumescent; with moderately distinct, only moderately large punctures, moderately spaced and becoming smaller and sparser towards the apex, ceasing at about the apical quarter.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum. Prosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, about a fifteenth as broad as a procoxal cavity, only feebly rounded, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, not at all broader than the prosternal, about an eighteenth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, horizontal; apex extremely acute. Apical ventrite more or less semicircular, about as long as the preapical; fairly broadly, strongly, about rectangular triangularly emarginate, lateral angles about rectangular. Pygidium fairly broad, strongly, deeply, almost semicircularly emarginate apically, lateral angles acute.

Legs moderately elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora strongly clavate, meso-and metafemora pedunculoclavate, the latter only feebly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender; first metatarsal segment about one and a quarter times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 4.8 mm.
Breadth: 1.3 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Prov. Matto Grosso (1886, P. Germain) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (1 ♂).

Holotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Unique.

This new species is most closely allied to *Lepturges (s. str.) mattogrossis* Gilmour, described above, to which it is almost identical in markings, which are however completely 'clouded' with thin greyish pubescence. *Lepturges aliquobscura* may however be immediately distinguished through its rounded, not emarginate, elytral apices, the much narrower mesosternal process, the apical ventrite pygidium strongly emarginate and the lateral pronotal tubercles almost not at all porrect and much stouter that in *L. mattogrossis.*

Lepturges (s. str.) anceps sp. nov.

(Plate 2, fig. 3)

Male: Black or pitchy, occasionally dark ferruginous (? immature); in the main flavous-grey pubescent; with blackish-brown pubescent markings. Head vaguely flavous-grey behind the eyes and on the lower part of the frons. Pronotum rather thinly flavous-grey, with a broad brownish vitta on each side of the middle, which only reaches posteriorly to about the basal sulcus. Scutellum flavous-grey. Elytra with blackish-brown fasciiform markings as follows, none reaching the suture, which is narrowly flavous throughout, and the markings a little variable, sometimes broken, particularly medially, by flavous-grey:- three very zigzag and irregular fasciae, only over about the basal fifth, including the humeri, one about medially, broadest laterally, and an oblique one at about the apical fourth to fifth. Ventral surface fairly dark ferruginous, flavous-greyish-brown pubescent. Antennae dark ferruginous, the apices of the segments blackish. Legs blackish-brown to dark ferruginous, the base of the femora light ferruginous; fairly sparsely flavous-grey pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae not twice as long as the body; extremely sparsely setose below the fourth and fifth segments, the others only sparsely setose apically; scape not setose and extending to about the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment equal to the scape; the following segments gradually decreasing in length. Antennal tubercles only a little swollen, only moderately raised; broadly concave between. Frons fairly large, scarcely elongate, distinctly narrowed above between the eyes; fairly strongly convex; finely and closely punctured, rather matt. Eyes large; lower lobe strongly convex, about as long as broad, about three quarters as broad as the frons, about three times as tall as the gena; upper lobes widely separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and a half times as broad as long; moderately widening to the lateral spines, which are large, conical, slightly posteriorly directed, and placed almost level with the base; disc slightly convex; basal sulcus broad, shallow medially, with a row of not very large punctures, restricted laterally by the base of the lateral tubercles; rest moderately finely and very closely punctured. Scutellum subtriangular, fairly narrowly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate-ovate; apices obliquely truncate, both angles rounded; disc feebly depressed premedially, centrobasal area broadly, only feebly tumescent; moderately distinctly, not very strongly or closely punctured, somewhat sublinearly discally, gradually becoming a little smaller and somewhat sparser apically, ceasing at about the apical seventh.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, sublinear, about a twelfth as broad as a procoxal cavity, scarcely rounded, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, sublinear, about equal in breadth to the prosternal process, almost plane acute apically, about a twelfth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity. Apical ventrite subtriangular, about equal in length to the preapical; moderately broadly and moderately strongly emarginate apically, the lateral angles rounded. Pygidium broad, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora very strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter least strongly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender, the anterior a little broadened and densely fringed; first segment of the metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Similarly coloured to the male. Somewhat broader than the male. Antennae about one and two-third times as long as the body.

Apical ventrite subconical, about one and a quarter times as long as the preapical; moderately emarginate apically, with a very feeble basal sulcus. Pygidium broad, but more elongate than in male and more narrowly rounded apically.

Length: 4.3 - 5.3 mm.
Breadth: 1.4 - 1.9 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Est. Sta. Catharina (Plaumann) (♂ Holotype, ♀ Allotype, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ Paratypes) (E. Fuchs Coll., Vienna).
: Prov. de Bahia, Cachimbo (1890, Ch. Pujol) (2 ♂, 1 ♀ Paratypes) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) Paris, Museum).

PARAGUAY: Alto Paraná, Hohenau (23. XI, 1949, leg. Jacob) (1 ♀ Paratype); *ídem* (19. XII. 1949, leg. Jacob) (1 ♂ Paratype); *ídem* (22. XII. 1949, leg. Jacob); *ídem* (leg. Jacob) (1 ♂, 1 ♀ Paratype) (E. Fuchs Coll. Vienna).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and ten Paratypes in the E. Fuchs collection, Vienna. [Four Paratypes placed in the E. F. Gilmour collection]. Three Paratypes in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. [One Paratype placed in the E. F. Gilmour collection].

This species is possibly most similar to *Lepturges (s. str.) callina* Bates, from which it may be distinguished through the elytral apices truncate, not rounded, and the less extensive greyish pubescence; the preapical dark area is also always deeply indented by a projection from the apex of greyish-yellow pubescence, which is lacking in *callina.* From *Lepturges (s. str.) perelegans* Bates, which is allied, it may be immediately distinguished by lacking the distinct dark pronotal vittae and a black macula on each.

Lepturges (s. str.) hahneli Gilmour.

(Plate 2, fig. 4)

Gilmour, 1959, Ent. Blatter, *54* (3), 133, fig. 1 (♀, *nec* ♂).

This recently described species was based on two females, *not* males as stated in the original description. I have now seen a male, and give below notes on this sex.

Male: Similarly coloured and marked to the female. Slightly smaller and less ovate in form. Antennae slightly longer, about two and a third times as long as the body; third antennal segment about a third shorter than the scape; fourth to sixth segments very gradually increasing in length; seventh slightly shorter, about equal in length to the third; following segments gradually increasing in length to the apical (eleventh), which is about equal to the scape. Elytral coarse punctures ceasing at a little past the apical quarter; marginal angle a little more distinctly produced than in the female.

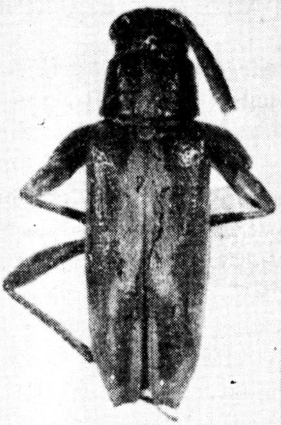
Apical ventrite subtriangular, about twice as long as the preapical; emarginate apically. Pygidium broad, fairly broadly rounded apically, with a deep, fairly narrow, triangular emargination.

Legs rather noticeably more elongate than in the female, particularly the posterior, the apex of the metafemora extending more nearly as far as the elytral apex.

Length: 7 - 7.5 mm.
Breadth: 2.1 - 2.3 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL (?): Huambo (ex Stgr.) (1952, R. Oberthür)
(♂, 2♀) (Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris).

Plesiotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.



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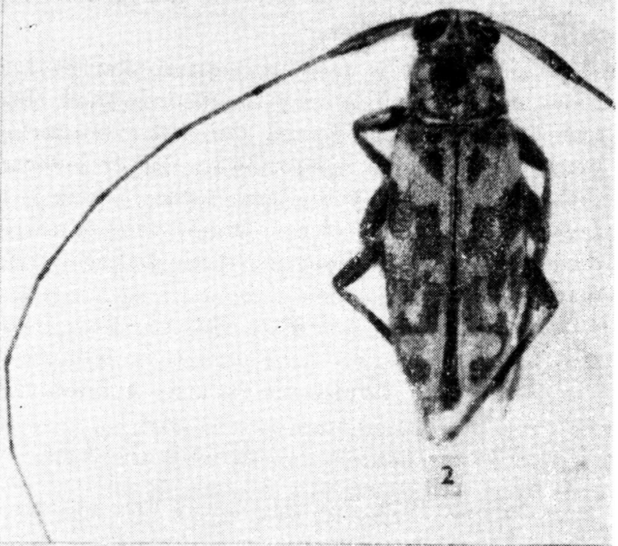

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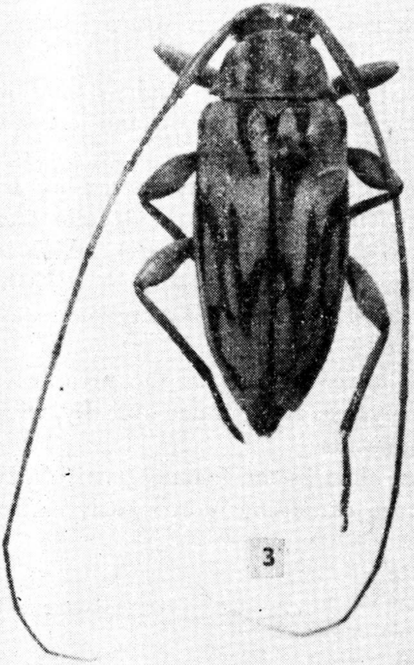

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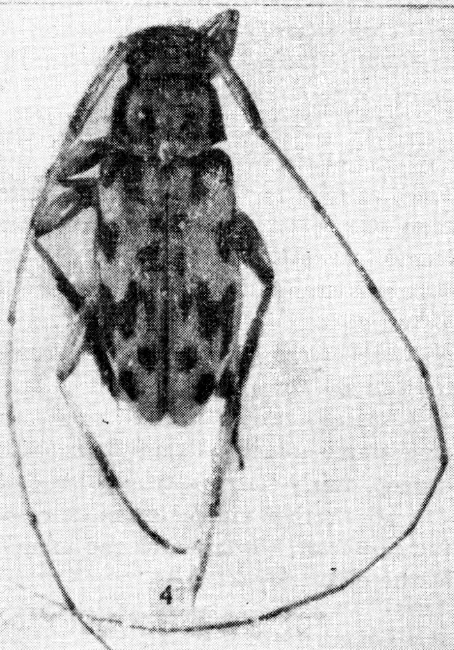

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PLATE 3

Fig. 1.—*Lepturges (Chaeturges) tenuis* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.
Fig. 2.—*L. (C.) virgulti* sp. nov. ♀. Allotype.
Fig. 3.—*L. (C.) villiersi* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.
Fig. 4.—*L. (C.) fuchsi* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

Lepturges (Chaeturges) tenuis sp. nov.

(Plate 3, fig. 1)

Male: Moderately dark ferruginous, covered with thin brownish pubescence, with greyish markings. Head brown. Pronotum mainly brown, with vague greyish areas mainly postmedially and laterally. Scutellum thinly greyish pubescent. Elytra with grey pubescent markings as follows:- a common, elongate, sutural macula over the basal three-fifths, beginning behind the scutellum and broadening to about the middle of the disc, at about the apical two-fifths it is continued, gradually narrowing, along the middle of the disc only, to about the apical seventh; about the sutural apical third narrowly, and the apex, greyish, extending marginally to about the apical sixth. Ventral surface ferruginous, thinly fulvous-grey pubescent. Antennae, [unfortunately missing after the scape], with scape ferruginous, a little darkened externally, thinly greyish pubescent. Legs fairly light ferruginous, femora lighter basally; fairly thinly greyish pubescent.

Rather small; very elongate, slightly ovate; only feebly subdepressed. Antennal scape elongate, a little swollen, extending to about the pronotal base; extremely sparsely setose below the apex, [remaining segments missing]. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen and moderately raised; broadly and moderately concave strongly concave between. Frons large, slightly elongate, about one and a quarter times as long as broad, feebly narrowed above between the eyes; a little convex; head finely and closely punctured, matt. Eyes very large; lower lobe strongly convex, about three-quarters as broad as the frons, slightly elongate, about a fifth longer than broad, almost five times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately closely approaching, separated by about the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum feebly trapezoidal, rather narrow, not quite one and a third times as broad as long; almost parallel-sided, only slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are small, subconical, almost level with the base, only feebly constricted behind; disc scarcely subplanate, slightly convex; basal transverse sulcus broad and very shallow medially, deepening laterally and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles; with a irregularly single and double row of not very large punctures, with others scattered on each side of the middle of the disc to about the apical quarter. Scutellum somewhat subtriangular, broadly rounded apically.

Elytra more or less elongate-oblong, scarcely ovatiform; very broadly rounded laterally, and only very gradually narrowing to the apices, which are slightly obliquely truncate, feebly emarginate, with both sutural and marginal angles very slightly produced; disc slightly depressed premedially;

centrobasal area broadly and feebly tumescent; with rather numerous, not very large, somewhat sublinear punctures, which become finer and distinctly sparser towards the apex, and cease at about the apical sixth; lateral margin with sparse, stiff, semi-erect setae.

Underside very finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, about a tenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; slightly marginate laterally; very feebly rounded, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process narrow, about a quarter wider medially than the prosternal, somewhat explanate to the apex, about an eighth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; apex truncate. Apical ventrite about semicircular, scarcely longer than the preapical, very broadly rounded apically. Pygidium broad, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs rather elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter not strongly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender; first metatarsal segment about twice as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 6.6 mm.
Breadth: 2 mm.

Locality: ECUADOR: Prov. de Bolívar, Balzapamba (III-IV, 1894, M. de Mathan) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (1 ♂).

Holotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Unique.

This unusually narrow and elongate species is possibly most closely allied to *Lepturges (Chaeturges) dorsalis* White, which has similarly common elytral grey maculae, but the base of this has anterior projections, and there is an extra preapical common macula. Further the upper eye lobes in *dorsalis* White are more widely separated, amongst other differences.

Lepturges (Chaeturges) virgulti sp. nov.

(Plate 3, fig. 2)

Male: Fairly dark ferruginous, covered with greyish pubescence and with dark brown markings. Head mainly thinly fulvous-grey pubescent;

vertex showing browner. Pronotum brownish medially, with other vague markings laterally. Scutellum sparsely grey, appearing brown in certain lights. Elytra with dark brown maculae as follows:- a humeral macula; a centrobasal elongate macula extending to about the basal fifth; a broad oblique fascia from between the basal fifth and two-fifths marginaly to suture between basal two-fifths and middle, composed of three united elongate- oval maculae; also connected near the suture with a very broken postmedian transverse fascia, which is also connected with a preapical dark area, which is partially divided by a distinctive horizontal rounded grey proyection from the suture at about the apical fifth. Ventral surface ferruginous, darker laterally; grey pubescent. Antennae ferruginous, apices of all segments, except the second and last, blackish apically. Legs ferruginous; femora blackish above and apically; tibiae with about their apical half blackish or dark ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small; elongate-ovate; slightly subdepressed. Antennae elongate, about three times as long as the body; extremely sparsely setose below from the scape preapically to the third segment, the other segments with very sparse setae above, laterally and apically; scape elongate, extending to about the pronotal basal sulcus, slightly swollen; third segment about equal to the scape; fourth segment slightly shorter than third; following segments very gradually increasing, the apical (eleventh) greatly increased, nearly twice as long as the preapical. Antennal tubercles slightly swollen, feebly raised, broadly and moderately concave between. Frons moderately large, a little elongate, about one and a quarter times longer than broad, strongly narrowed above between the eyes; a little convex; head finely and closely punctured, matt. Eyes fairly large; lower lobe fairly strongly convex, about equal in breadth to the frons, somewhat trapezoidal, very slightly transverse, about two and a quarter times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately closely approaching, separated by about one and a quarter times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal; transverse, almost one and a half times as broad as long; only slightly widening laterally to the lateral tubercles which are small, very broadly conical, very close to the base, scarcely constricted behind; disc slightly convex; basal transverse sulcus broad and very shallow medially, deepening laterally and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles; with a variably double or treble row of not very large punctures, which also extend anteriorly on each side of the middle of the disc almost to the apical third. Scutellum rather broadly subtriangular very slightly sinuate laterally, fairly broadly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate-ovate; apices almost straight truncate, both angles rounded; disc slightly depressed premedially; centrobasal area broadly and only feebly tumescent; with rather numerous and distinct, although not very large puntures, which become somewhat smaller and sparser towards the apex, and cease at about the apical quarter; with a number of distinct marginal setae.

Underside very finely and closely puntured, except the submentum which is nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, about a fifteenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; a little curved, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, about twice as broad as the prosternal, about a tenth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity, strongly marginate laterally; gradually narrowing to the apex which is very narrowly rounded. Apical ventrite broadly subtriangular, about one and a quarter times as long as the preapical; broadly and moderately strongly emarginate apically, the lateral angles broadly rounded. Pygidium broad and short, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs rather elongate, particularly the posterior, the apex of the metafemora almost reaching the elytral apex; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter less strongly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender; first metatarsal segment about one and three-quarter times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Quite similarly coloured to the male; slightly more strongly ovate. Antennae about two and two-third times as long as the body. Apical ventrite rather elongately subconical, extending slightly past the elytral apex, about two and a third times as long as the preapical; strongly emarginate apically, the lateral angles acute. Pygidium moderately elongately lanceolate; rather acutely rounded apically. Legs distinctly shorter than in the male, the apex of the metafemora not nearly reaching the elytral apex.

Length: 5 - 6 mm.
Breadth: 1.5 - 2.1 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Prov. Matto Grosso (1886, P. Germain) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (4 ♂, 5 ♀).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and seven Paratypes (3 males, 4 females) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. [Three Paratype (1 ♂, 2 ♀) placed in the E. F. Gilmour collection].

This new species is probably most closely allied to *Lepturges (Chaeturges) laeta* Melzer, but may be distinguished by the dark premedian and postmedian fascia not reaching the suture, and the much greater reduction in the greyish pubescence; an easy distinguishing feature is that the preapical proyection of greyish pubescence from the suture is straight in *virgulti* sp. nov. and distinctly anteriorly oblique in *laeta* Melzer.

Lepturges (Chaeturges) villiersi sp. nov.

(Plate 3, fig. 3)

Male: Dark ferruginous, completely covered with greenish-grey pubescence, with blackish-brown markings. Head more or less uniformly greenish-grey pubescent, a little thinner on the frons, which thus appears darker. Pronotum with blackish-brown pubescent markings as follows:- a fairly broad, slightly diverging discal vitta on each side of the middle, broadening towards the apex and almost uniting there, joined basally along the basal sulcus; laterally above and slightly in front of the lateral tubercles, a fairly large triangular macula; also sublaterally a large oval macula over about two-thirds of the pronotal length. Scutellum greenish-grey. Elytra with blackish-brown elongate markings as follows:- suture mainly narrowly blackish; a subscutellar, elongate, slightly curved macula extending from the base to about the basal two-sevenths; the humerus blackish; from subhumerally, not quite touching the humeral macula, a narrow, elongate marking which curved onto the side of the disc at about the basal two-fifths and then bifurcates into two prolongations, the lateral of these, at the top of the epipleuron, is short and only extends to slightly postmedially, the inner continues posteriorly and at about the apical third unites with a curved elongate lateral macula and with a mediodiscal vitta which lies between about the basal two-fifths and apical sixth, this latter broadened posteriorly and with an oblique anterior projection which touches, or nearly, the suture at about the apical three-sevenths. Ventral surface ferruginous, greyish pubescent, much more aparse medially. Antennae feruginous, segments from the third to sixth darkened on apical half, following segments dark ferruginous, fairly sparsely greenish-grey pubescent. Legs ferruginous, distinctly darkened in parts, on the femora above, towards the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi blackish; fairly thinly greenish-grey pubescent.

Fairly small; elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, about three times as long as the body; scape elongate, extending slightly past the pronotal base, a little swollen, not setose below; segments three to six very sparsely and shortly setose below; third segment about a seventh shorter than the scape; fourth equal to third; fifth about equal to scape; sixth to ninth subequal to fifth; tenth distinctly longer; eleventh, apical, segment extremely elongate, about twice as long as the preapical. Antennal tubercles slightly swollen, a little raised; broadly and a little concave between. Frons moderately large, very slightly transverse, rather feebly narrowed above between the eyes; only slightly convex; head fairly finely and closely punctured, matt. Eyes very large; lower lobe fairly strongly convex, about quadrate, almost as broad as the frons, almost five times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by about one and two-third times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal; rather strongly transverse, about one and three-quarter times as broad as long; distinctly widening laterally to the lateral tubercles, which are strong, broadly conical, slightly latero-posteriorly directed, placed very close to the base, only feebly constricted behind; disc a little convex, more strongly swollen anteriorly; basal transverse sulcus broad and moderately strong, a little deeper laterally and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles; with only moderately large, scattered punctures, which also extend over the disc, almost to the apex medially. Scutellum broadly triangular, apex truncate.

Elytra elongate-ovate; apex very slightly truncate, both angles broadly rounded; disc slightly depressed premedially; centrobasal area broadly and slightly tumescent; with rather numerous, only moderately large punctures, a little sublinear latero-basally; gradually becoming slightly smaller and a little sparser apically, and ceasing at about the apical quarter; the lateral margin with a number of stiff setae on the posterior half.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum, which is nitid. Prosternal process narrow, about an eighth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; about horizontal, much lower than the coxae; strongly marginate laterally. Mesosternal process about one and a half times as broad as the prosternal, about a fifth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; about horizontal, strongly marginate laterally; slightly explanate apically, the apex truncate. Apical ventrite subconical, about one and a third times as long as the preapical; apex fairly broadly truncate, the lateral angles broadly rounded. Pygidium broad, short, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs a little elongate, the posterior most so; prefemora strongly clavate; meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter a little less strongly swollen. Protarsi only moderately elongate and slender; meso- and metatarsi very elongate and slender, particularly the latter; first metatarsal segment about twice as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Similarly coloured to the male. Very slightly broader in build. Antennae scarcely shorter than those of the male; about three times as long as the body.

Apical ventrite somewhat elongately subconical, about twice as long as the preapical; apex moderately broadly, slightly emarginate, arcuately, lateral angles obtuse; with a short, distinct, median, longitudinal basal sulcus. Pygidium fairly elongate, moderately broad; very feebly rounded apically, almost truncate. Legs only slightly shorter than in the male.

Length: 7.8 - 9 mm.
Breadth: 2.8 - 3 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Etat de Goyaz, Mineiro (♂ Holotype, ♀ Allotype, ♂ Paratype).
: Etat de Goyaz, Jatahy (1895-96, Ch. Pujol) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (♂ Paratype); (XII. 1897 -I. 1898, Pujol) (♀ Paratype); (♀ Paratype).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and four Paratypes (2 males, 2 females) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. [Two Paratypes placed in the E. F. Gilmour collection].

I have named this species for Dr. A. Villiers of the Department of Entomology at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, as some small thanks for the various kindnesses which he has given me from time to time.

This very attractive new species appears to be most closely allied to *Lepturges (Chaeturges) fragillima* Bates, from which it differs through the elytral apices not sinuate-truncate but straight truncate, the scape not black on apical half and being almost twice as large in size.

Lepturges (Chaeturges) fuchsi sp. nov.

(Plate 3, fig. 4)

Male: Ferruginous, mainly covered with uniform light tawny-grey pubescence, with distinct blackish-brown pubescent markings. Head above light brown, frons and genae somewhat blackish. Pronotum with a discal elongate-oval blackish macula on each side of the middle; sublaterally broadly blackish vittate, extending above and covering the lateral tubercle. Scutellum light tawny-grey. Elytra each with blackish markings as follows:- one over the humerus, connected with a somewhat elongate centrobasal macula; a marginal at about the basal third, connected marginally with the humeral; subsuturally at about the basal third, two small maculae one behind the other; a strongly zigzag fascia across about the apical third, which does not quite reach the suture, and extends forward along the margin to join the anterior lateral macula; preapically two fairly small rounded maculae, one subsuturally at about the apical quarter, the other submarginally at about the apical seventh. Ventral surface light ferruginous, thinly grey pubescent. Antennae light ferruginous, apices of segments narrowly blackish. Legs light ferruginous, pro- and mesofemora blackish medially and apically; metafemora and all tibiae blackish apically; tarsi fairly dark ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small; elongate-ovate; subdepressed. Antennae elongate and fairly slender, about two and two-third times as long as the body; extremely sparsely setose below segments three to four or five, the following segments with a few short setae above, laterally and apically; scape elongate extending almost to the pronotal base; only a little swollen; third segment about a seventh shorter than the scape; fourth very slightly longer than third, not quite as long as the scape; fifth and sixth subequal to fourth, the following segments increasing in length, very slightly to the ninth, the tenth much longer, the eleventh (apical) very elongate, about one and a half times as long as the preapical. Antennal tubercles a little swollen, moderately raised; broadly and moderately concave between. Frons large, about as long as broad, slightly narrowed above between the eyes, only slightly convex; head finely and closely punctured, rather matt. Eyes moderately large; lower lobe fairly strongly convex, about two-thirds as broad as the frons, about quadrate, about twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes fairly widely separated by twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and three-fifth times as broad as long; gradually widening laterally to the lateral tubercles, which are rather small, broadly subconical, very close to the base, scarcely constricted thereafter; disc subplanate; basal transverse sulcus very broad, moderately shallow, slightly deepening laterally, and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles; with an irregularly double row of only moderate sized punctures, with a few others, very widely spaced on the disc; remainder finely and closely, somewhat coriaceously punctured and a little matt. Scutellum rather broadly subtriangular, almost truncate apically, fairly narrowly.

Elytra elongate-ovate; apices obliquely and fairly narrowly truncate, slightly emarginate, both sutural and marginal angles slightly produced; disc somewhat depressed premedially; centrobasal area broadly and feebly tumescent; with not very large, scattered, in part sublinear, punctures, which become a little smaller and a little sparser apically, and cease at about the apical tenth; lateral margin with a number of distinct, semierect, stiff setae.

Underside finely and closely punctured, submentum impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, sublinear, about a fifteenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; moderately rounded, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, about twice the breadth of the prosternal, about a ninth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; almost plane; narrowly truncate apically. Apical ventrite more or less semicircular, scarcely longer than the preapical; feebly emarginate apically. Pygidium broad, short, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora strongly clavate; meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter much less strongly swollen. Tarsi elongate and slender, first metatarsal segment about twice as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Identically marked to the male. Slightly more robust and more ovate in build. Antennae only slightly shorter than in male. Apical ventrite subconical, about twice as long as the preapical, strongly emarginate apically, the lateral angles acute. Pygidium fairly elongate, sublanceolate, rather narrowly rounded apically. Legs shorter than in male.

Length: 4.7 - 5.5 mm.
Breadth: 1.5 - 2 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Prov. de Bahia, Cachimbo (1890, Ch. Pujol) (1952, Coll. R. Oberthür) (♂ Holotype).
: Est. Sta. Catharina, Nova Teutonia (Plaumann) (♀ Allotype).

Holotype (male) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Allotype (female) in Ernst Fuchs Collection, Vienna.

I have named this species after Dipl. Ing. E. Fuchs, who has so generously placed his entire Neotropical Acanthocinini at my disposal for examination.

This attractive little species is fairly closely allied to *Lepturges (Chaeturges) laeta* Melzer, from which it may be immediately distinguished through the elytral apex being slightly emarginate, with both angles feebly produced, not simply truncate, and the different arrangement of markings, for example the two round black preapical maculae.